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CONTENTS

PAGE

PARTY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

DPRK Daily Lauds Kim Il-song's Achievements (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 6 Sep 78).....	1
Kim Il-song Photos Appearing in 'NODONG SINMUN,' June 1978 (Editorial Report).....	12
DPRK People, Leaders Enjoy Soirees, Boating on Holiday (KCNA, 11 Sep 78).....	16

ECONOMY

'KCNA' Report on Results of '100-Day Battle' (KCNA, 8 Sep 78).....	17
Information on North Korean Industrial Facilities.....	19
'Socialist Cooperative Fields' Have Good Harvests (KCNA, 7 Sep 78).....	22
Kim Il-song Congratulates Railroad Electrification Workers (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 6 Sep 78).....	23
Briefs	
Salt Industry	26
Chemical Fertilizer Production	26

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Hydroelectric Construction	26
Pyongyang Textile Mill	26
Economic Agitation	26
Coal Mining Advances	26
Pyongyang Vehicle Station	27
Pyongyang Power Station	27
Wonsan Shipyards	27
Pukch'ang Power Station	27
Chaeryong Mine	27
Cement Production	27
Cargo Transportation	27
Taedonggang Power Station	27
Ponghwa Cement Plant	28
Ch'olsan Mine Improvements	28
Construction at Kim Ch'aek	28

MEDIA AND PERFORMING ARTS

ROK Journalism Professor Discusses 'NODONG SINMUN' (So Chong-u; PUKHAN, Jul 78).....	29
---	----

BIOGRAPHICS

Biographic Information on DPRK Personalities and Koreans in Japan.....	35
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PARTY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY LAUDS KIM IL-SONG'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 6 Sep 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 7 September commentary: "The Respected and Beloved Comrade Kim Il-song Is the Great Leader Who Has Brilliantly Led the Socialist Cause Along the One Road of Chuche"; KCNA press review identifies this as an editorial article]

[Text] With the lofty honor and pride of victors who have attained the heights of socialism, today our people are vigorously moving forward toward the bright future of communism. The establishment of an endlessly prosperous and growing people's paradise--socialist new Korea--on a land long dominated by exploitation, oppression and world-famous backwardness and poverty, is one of the great achievements attained before the fatherland, the people, the era and the revolution by the respected and beloved leader Comradr Kim Il-song.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: During the past half century, the Korean communists have persistently struggled for the sovereignty of the people, the independence of the nation and the victory of the socialist and communist cause.

The history of the revolutionary activities of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has braved the severe storms of revolution for a long half century, is a history of service in which he devoted himself to the cause of socialism and communism, and is a most glorious and splendid chronicle of leading the socialist cause along the road of brilliant victory. This entire course gloriously shines as a history of great victories of chuche thought in which the immortal chuche thought was created and its complete achievement attained in arduous revolutionary struggles of many stages.

On the glorious 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic, today our people recall with emotion how just and rewarding it is that, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we have moved forward and built socialism only as directed by chuche thought. We consider this the greatest national pride and self-fulfillment.

1. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the great pioneer and leader of the chuche-based revolutionary cause who opened a new era of socialism and communism under the chuche banner and has led it along the road of victory.

The socialist and communist cause is a most sacred revolutionary cause of liberating the world's working masses forever from exploitation, oppression, subjugation and constraint of all forms and completely providing them with an independent and creative life. Today, all peoples are taking the road of socialism. This is a steadfast law of historical development and an irresistible trend of the times.

The socialist and communist cause is created and led to victory by a leader of the working class, and is brought to perfection under the leadership of a leader. The communist revolutionary cause is the cause of the leader of the working class and the sacred cause of the working people.

The great leader, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song whom our people have gained and hold in high esteem for the first time in their history of thousands of years, in the initial stage of the revolution set forth a grand plan to build on our fatherland a new society free of exploitation and oppression. He has led the revolution for national liberation, the revolution for people's democracy, the socialist revolution and the cause of socialist industrialization along the path of brilliant victory, braving most arduous and severe trials, and is wisely leading our people toward the bright future of communism.

The socialist cause created and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the chuche-based revolutionary cause of building a society which is in accordance with the firm chuche stand, the situation of our country and the desire of our people, and in which the working people are masters of everything.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The socialism built in our country by our party on a firm chuche stand is scientific socialism, which is in full conformity with the specified situation of our country and the desire of our people.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have waged a persistent struggle for half a century to build a socialism suited to the situation of our country, along the road they themselves have chosen and with their own efforts and wisdom. This entire course has been a rewarding path of permeating our revolutionary banks and our society with chuche thought.

The building of socialism in accordance with chuche thought shows the basic character of our socialism and is the source of all its superiority.

The commencement of revolutionary activities by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the formation of the "down-with-imperialism union" by the leader were great historic events which opened a new era in pursuing the socialist and communist cause in our country under the banner of chuche.

The communist movement in our country began to develop in the early 1920's. But the communist movement, in its early days, could not take a smooth road of development because of its weakness and restrictions. Furthermore, the movement underwent serious trials in the late 1920's.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who from the early days personally chose the road of revolutionary struggle for the liberation of the country and for the freedom and happiness of the people, developed a new road along which the communist movement of our country should advance. This road was one totally different from the road traversed by those nationalists and communists of the early days who made it their business to pursue sectarian strife and indulge in flunkeyism and dogmatism. This road was the road of chuche on which all revolutionary struggles were waged by mingling with the masses of working people--the chuche of history.

Proceeding from his firm stance of independently developing the revolutionary struggle of our people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song unfolded a magnificent plan for building socialism and communism in Korea in the future and included this plan in the platform of the "down-with-imperialism union." This road of independence which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally planned and chose was the very road which the Korean communists and people had sought so anxiously while suffering bitter failures and vicissitudes.

Thus the fresh Korean communists and people of the new era came to adopt the ideology and will of the leader and his line and policy as their life-giving water as soon as they held the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as their great revolutionary leader. They came to consider it their duty to struggle to realize these lines and policies of the leader.

Thus the socialist and communist cause in our country, from its first step, developed in conformity with the situation in our country and with the desires of our people, along the road chosen by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and has advanced victoriously along the one road of chuche for a long half century.

The victory in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the realization of national liberation was an epochal milestone which opened a new turning point in developing the road toward socialism in our country. After the liberation, the situation in our country was very difficult and complicated.

An important problem, closely related to the success of our revolution and the destiny of our nation was to decide in which direction and how our Korea should advance. There was no pre-arranged prescription to solve this problem then, and our people had to again use their brains and develop their future with their own efforts.

At this difficult and complicated time, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on his scientific analysis of the peculiarities of the development of our country's history, the economic situation of the country and the obtaining situation, wisely illuminated that we could not immediately advance toward the road of socialism but should first solve the revolutionary task of democracy.

Despite his busy days of vigorously pushing ahead with the difficult, historic task of founding the party, state and army simultaneously, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally visited every corner of the country to learn the desires and aspirations of our people. He extensively grasped and analyzed how we could realize the democratic social reforms in conformity with the reality of our country, and how we could establish a political system in conformity with the interests of our people. Then he brilliantly unfolded the correct road along which liberated Korea should advance, based on this analysis. All the lines and policies elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were mighty weapons which enabled our country, once a colonial and semi-feudal society, to advance toward socialism along a road which was in conformity with the situation in our country.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who regained the country for the people and unfolded the road along which liberated Korea should advance, our people were able to unanimously rise in the struggle to build a new fatherland with overflowing fighting spirit.

From the time our people grasped the sovereignty of the country in their hands and began building a new society, the rewarding march to dye our society with the chuche idea began. Amid this strong march, the land revolution which eliminated the feudal class was thoroughly carried out in only some 20 days, the revolutionary task of anti-imperialism, anti-feudalism and democracy was brilliantly carried out in only 1 or 2 years and the epochal reform toward the transitional period of socialism was realized.

These were the first, miraculous events in which our people, who were trained in the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle and traversed the road of chuche, demonstrated to the whole world that they could independently pioneer their fate and display the Korean people's wisdom and heroic spirit in the construction of a new society. They were proud events which demonstrated the justness and invincible vitality of the chuche ideology. Thus our people's belief in the chuche ideology has become stronger.

The socialist revolution is the most drastic social change in the history of mankind, finally eliminating the exploitation of people by people and realizing the sovereignty of the people. In our country, the socialist revolution was pushed ahead on a full scale in the postwar period.

In circumstances in which we inherited a backward economy and everything was ravaged by war, building socialism on this war-scourged ruin was beyond imagination. In addition to the peasants, medium and small entrepreneurs and urban handicraftsmen who had been degraded to no more than proletarians wanted to join efforts to take the road of socialism. At that time, total transformation to socialism was an urgent demand for the development of our country and the revolution.

With extraordinary insight and with firm confidence that, although the country confronted difficulties and although it was not industrialized, we should and could immediately advance toward socialism if our people desired it in their daily lives, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, resolutely repelling all obstructive maneuvers by the enemies at home and abroad, promulgated the April thesis in 1955, thus opening the way for a revolutionary turning point in the socialist revolution. This was a bold revolutionary measure enabling our people to accelerate their magnificent advance toward socialism along a new and untrodden path.

Thanks to the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who always firmly assumed a chuche stand, our people, despite difficult and complicated trials, successfully accomplished the socialist production task in 4 to 5 years and performed another miracle in establishing a most advanced socialist system on this land. This is the greatest victory our people have attained in uniquely pioneering the path of socialism to fit the concrete situation in our country.

By firmly upholding a unique line and policy including the basic line of socialist economic construction and the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, and by helping launch the grand chollima advance, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song led our revolution and construction to continuous upsurges and helped our people perform the great, historic task of establishing a self-reliant socialist industrial nation in only 13 years. This challenging period was a proud one during which the chuche ideology fully blossomed in all sectors of revolution and construction.

The establishment of the socialist system and the brilliant realization of socialist industrialization in our country was a great, historic victory solidly providing social and economic conditions and a material foundation for imbuing the entire society with the chuche ideology.

In the long course of overcoming myriad difficulties and trials under the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership, our people established the party and a revolutionary government and brilliantly solved all problems related to economic and cultural construction, the

training of the people's cadres, the construction of the country's defense barrier and construction of a new society, thus performing astonishing miracles and exploits at every step. This entire course is a glorious course which clearly demonstrated that one can establish a socialist system to fit the situation in his country if, freeing himself from timeworn theories and experiences, he firmly pioneers his own fate, traversing the path which he has selected.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who organized in his younger days the "down-with-imperialism union"--a great communist revolutionary organization--led the cause of socialism and communism to brilliant victory, going through most grim and bitter revolutionary trials over a long half century. He is a great revolutionary genius who is gifted with matchless, extraordinary wisdom and outstanding leadership.

By holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a great leader, our people have been able to have the great honor of brilliantly fulfilling the socialist cause, taking the lead in our time.

2. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an outstanding, great ideological theorist who puts revolution into practice.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Although the Korean people have experienced various difficulties and trials in their advance, they have eliminated the backwardness of this century and poverty in a short span of time and established an excellent, new socialist society by always having strong confidence in the justness of their cause and by waging an unflinching struggle.

Our country, which was a backward, colonial, semifeudal society 30-odd years ago, is now demonstrating its might as a most dignified, mighty, independent, self-reliant and self-defending socialist nation. This is a great miracle, implementing in a single generation a historic cause which could not be achieved in several thousand years. It is also an unprecedented event in the struggle for social and historical development. Accordingly, every chapter of the 30-year history of our republic is worthwhile and rewarding. The achievements and experiences in this historic course shine as matchless, precious and rich entities.

The great, glorious socialist epic has been created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great achievements attained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the course of leading the cause of socialism and communism to victory illuminate the road along which the people are to advance.

Constructing communism--mankind's supreme ideal--is being carried out through the working people's dedication and understanding of objectives, and is a creative and pioneering work. Without a scientific, revolutionary theory to illuminate the path, we cannot advance in a straight path toward socialism

and communism. The weighty historic task of perfecting such a scientific theory of communism can be carried out only by the great leader of the working class, reflecting the practical demands of the time and the revolution.

The history of struggle of the respected and beloved leader Kim Il-song is the history of great discovery and creation, of providing an extremely rich ideological and theoretical asset with deep and profound meditation and with scientific research. Throughout this course, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song extensively provided solutions to all theoretical and practical problems in implementing the socialist cause, and made the communist revolutionary theory a perfect, consolidated and scientific theory.

The communist revolutionary theory, extensively developed and systemized by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song based on the chuche ideology, is an encyclopedic, almighty weapon capable of solving all problems arising at all stages of development of the revolution and from all sectors of social life according to the requirements of the time. This communist theory elucidates all problems ranging from all lines and tactical and strategic policies for carrying out the revolution of democracy, the revolution of socialism and socialist construction, to the tasks of developing political, economic, cultural and military affairs. Thanks to this great revolutionary theory, our people have been able to advance straight toward communism without the slightest deviation, overcoming all difficulties and trials.

The communist revolutionary theory elucidated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the great guiding theory which elucidates the future of our times and communism. This revolutionary theory perfectly clarifies the essential requirement of future communist society and the inevitability of completing this requirement.

Scientifically elucidated in this revolutionary theory are the ideology, theory and mental and moral traits of those who live and will live in communist society; all social relations in communist society; the revolutionary course of communist construction; and the strategy and struggle policy to be maintained during this revolutionary course.

The socialist and communist society which we pursue is the very society which is based on this great revolutionary theory and in which this revolutionary theory is perfectly embodied. The truth and richness of this great revolutionary ideology and theory is closely related to the manner in which the ideology and theory have been deepened and developed.

The great revolutionary theory of chuche communism which gives an overall explanation of communism has not been derived by academic research or in an easy way. It was developed in the flames of an extremely difficult and complicated creation in the course of bloody armed struggle and severe class struggle for the liberation of the people and classes. Every subject,

all lines and all strategic and tactical policies which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has elucidated have invincible power, boundless vitality and the unmatched characteristics of revolution and battle which will bring a brilliant solution to the problems raised in the socialist and communist construction, no matter how complex they may be.

Because of the great revolutionary theory of chuche communism, our people became glorious people who could correctly foresee their future and vigorously advance toward victory with conviction and a fighting spirit. The great achievement of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the course of victoriously leading the socialist cause is that he established a most splendid socialist paradise where the chuche idea has been fully embodied with his vigorous energy and through the magnificent implementation of the revolution. The justness and vitality of the socialist cause is being affirmed through reality.

The basic issue in creating a brilliant example of socialism is to display matchless superiority and to enhance the influence of socialism. The entire course of implementation of the socialist cause, to which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has devoted himself, is a single course constituting the harmonious conformity of theoretical activities to the struggle. Thus, all ideologies, theories and policies of the respected and beloved leader have been turned into magnificent physical strength and have enabled us to build a powerful socialist nation with independence, self-reliance and self-defense, where the flag of chuche ideology is brilliantly flying.

This chuche fatherland is a paradise where the ardent dreams and desires of the working people, who had for long been treated contemptuously, became reality. It is a most superior socialist state which people highly praise. The working masses are the main body in the development of history and the prime mover for social progress. Whether a socialist system is superior and advanced depends on the situation and role of the working masses. The socialist system of our nation, which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed with great devotion upholding the banner of chuche ideology, is a most advanced system under which the working masses are the genuine masters of society and where everything in society is for the benefit of the working masses.

Under this system, the workers, who had been oppressed, treated contemptuously and forced into a subhuman living standard, are exercising their rights and enjoying democratic freedom as honorable masters of the nation and society. Everyone is enjoying an affluent material and cultural life. In our country, where chuche ideology is in full bloom, the party is warmly looking after the people as a mother and the power organs have become servants of the people faithfully serving the working masses.

In establishing lines and policies, our party and power organs respect to the maximum the will of the working masses, and solve problems with regard to the interests of the working people. It is a proud feature of our

socialist nation that the workers, not knowing exploitation, suppression or even a word about taxes, are leading happy lives without anxiety about jobs, clothing, study or medical care, and that all people, assuming the chuche idea as a rock-firm belief, are firmly standing together with a single objective and a unitary ideology and will.

The enormous happiness and glory which our people enjoy today consist of leading our lives and carrying out the revolution under the superior socialist system in which the great chuche ideology, outstanding leadership and lofty communist moral nature of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song are fully reflected. Our people are devotedly struggling to further brighten, protect and defend this system, regarding it as more valuable than their lives. This superior socialist system, which provides our working masses with an independent and creative life and boundless happiness, has not been easily obtained but is a great achievement acquired through the flames of a bloody struggle.

The socialist cause itself must accompany a serious class struggle against all forms of domination, subordination, backwardness and stagnation in the course of reforming society. Looking back, the road of our people's socialist cause was a road of arduous struggle unprecedented in history. There were days of arduous struggle during which we had to advance with extraordinary speed, eliminating the century-old backwardness and the miserable destruction we inherited and overcoming the complicated and difficult situation caused by the country's division. It was a rough and thorny path which only a heroic people, holding their great leader in high esteem, could traverse.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who possesses an iron-like will and incomparable courage in all circumstances, led the advance and the revolution and construction in constant upsurges, eliminating all difficulties. By virtue of the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who overcomes all difficulties and trials without the slightest hesitation, our people have been able to bravely struggle against all difficulties and trials without the slightest hesitation, to change disaster into happiness and a difficult situation into victory, thus bravely breaking through on the road toward socialism with a courageous and self-reliant revolutionary spirit.

Upholding the banner of socialism, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who demonstrated infinite fidelity to the revolutionary cause of the working class and in the eventual victory of communism, smashed in every phase the vicious slander and defamation of imperialists and reactionaries and their antirevolutionary schemes, glorifying the superiority of socialism. Thanks to the lofty revolutionary principles and excellent leadership of the great leader, the socialist cause has been firmly safeguarded and our people's revolutionary advance toward socialism and communism has been vigorously accelerated.

Indeed, apart from the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we cannot speak of the development of the socialist and communist cause in our country and its advance toward victory and the consolidation and development of our socialist system. We cannot contemplate the happiness and glory which our people enjoy. Each victory won by our people in the struggle for the socialist cause is closely linked to the warm care and love of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our socialist paradise is the cradle of the leader's great love.

Many years have passed since the working class appeared on the stage of history and the communist movement began. History does not recognize [as heard] the excellent leader who created the great guiding ideology and theory which elucidates the future of the times, led the protracted struggle to realize the ideology and theory of victory and personally built a socialist society in which that ideology is extensively embodied.

There is no more dignified and proud people in the world than our people who are carrying out the revolution, holding in high esteem the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as their great leader who in the early days created the immortal chuche idea, the great guiding ideology of revolution, and who has led the socialist cause along the one road of victory under the banner of the chuche idea and has produced immortal achievements. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have traversed a long road in the fulfillment of the socialist and communist cause and have already won a great victory. But our revolution has not yet been completed and we must traverse a longer and rougher road in the future.

The socialist and communist construction is long-term work which should be carried out generation after generation and is the final goal of our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has provided a firm foundation enabling the revolutionary cause of communism in our country to be completed. Thus, a brilliant future has been unfolded before our people and our fatherland.

The brilliant victory and historic experience of the Korean revolution of a half century and the slogan "dyeing the entire society with the chuche idea," set forth by our party based on the demands of our revolution, are the militant banner for the completion of the socialist and communist cause which was developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the Paektu forest. Reflected in this militant slogan are the firm stand of our party and the iron-like will of our people to continue to advance our revolution--which has gone ahead only under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea--along the road of chuche in the future.

Our people, who have brilliantly carried out the socialist cause, entrusting their destiny to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song ever since they held the leader in high esteem as the great sun of the nation, will continue to faithfully struggle under all circumstances without the slightest hesitation along the road they have chosen, the road directed by the chuche idea. This is the unanimous desire and invariable principle of all of our party members and working people who greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of our republic today.

In brilliantly continuing to realize the cause of dyeing the entire society with the chuche idea, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem and following the leadership of the party lie the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution, the eternal prosperity of our nation and the eternal happiness of our people.

Let all more vigorously advance for the complete victory of socialism, for the fatherland's independent reunification and for the nationwide completion of our revolutionary cause by upholding the communist banner--the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea--and by firmly uniting around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4208

PARTY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

KIM IL-SONG PHOTOS APPEARING IN 'NODONG SINMUN,' JUNE 1978

[Editorial Report] The following news event-related photographs of Kim Il-song appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during the month of June 1978:

7 Jun 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with members of the Republic of Togo Government hydro-power and agricultural construction delegation after receiving them [on 6 June]"

11 Jun 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song provided on-the-spot guidance for shipyard work [at Nampo on 8-9 June]"

11 Jun 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught on how to develop Nampo into a modern and cultured port city, one that is grand and beautiful [during his on-the-spot guidance tour of Nampo]"

11 Jun 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave concrete instructions [during his on-the-spot tour of Nampo] on establishing the shipyard as a modern base for building large cargo vessels"

11 Jun 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave concrete instructions on modernizing Nampo port [during his on-the-spot tour]"

11 Jun 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song provided on-the-spot guidance for the pier expansion project at Nampo port [on 8-9 June]"

13 Jun 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited Hari Cooperative Farm in Kangdong County [during the period 7-11 June] and acquainted himself with the state of terraced field agricultural projects"

13 Jun 78 p 2 Caption: "The Great leader Comrade Kim Il-song provided on-the-spot guidance for Hari Cooperative Farm in Kangdong County [during the period 7-11 June]"

13 Jun 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song provided on-the-spot guidance for Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm in Mangyongdae District [during 7-11 June]"

13 Jun 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song provided on-the-spot guidance for Ch'ongsan Cooperative Farm in Taean [during 7-11 June]"

15 Jun 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly shook hands with President Juvenal Habyarimana [of Rwanda upon his arrival in Pyongyang on 14 June]"

15 Jun 78 p 1 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, President Juvenal Habyarimana acknowledged the enthusiastic welcome of the crowd at the airport [on 14 June]"

15 Jun 78 p 2 Caption: "President Juvenal Habyarimana paid a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song [on 14 June]"

15 Jun 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with President Juvenal Habyarimana and his party [on 14 June]"

15 Jun 78 p 2 Caption: "President Juvenal Habyarimana presented gifts of friendship to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song [on 14 June]"

15 Jun 78 p 3 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, President Juvenal Habyarimana reviewed an honor guard of the three services of the Korean People's Army [at the airport on 14 June]"

15 Jun 78 p 3 Caption: "Coeds presented the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President Juvenal Habyarimana with fragrant bouquets along the parade route [on 14 June]"

15 Jun 78 p 3 Caption: "Talks were held [on 14 June] between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President Juvenal Habyarimana"

15 Jun 78 p 4 Caption: "[With Kim Il-song looking on,] the chairman of the Pyongyang Administration Committee presented President Juvenal Habyarimana and his wife with a silver knife in the name of the citizens of Pyongyang [on 14 June]"

15 Jun 78 p 4 Caption: "Hundreds of thousands of Pyongyang workers enthusiastically welcomed President Juvenal Habyarimana [riding in an open car with Kim Il-song] among the parade route [on 14 June]"

16 Jun 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song paid a return courtesy call on President Juvenal Habyarimana [on 15 June]"

16 Jun 78 p 1 Caption: "Talks were held [on 15 June] between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President Juvenal Habyarimana"

16 Jun 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with members of the delegation of the international liaison committee for independent and peaceful reunification of Korea after receiving them [on 15 June]"

17 Jun 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader posed for a commemorative photo with President Juvenal Habyarimana [on 16 June]"

17 Jun 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana with the Order of National Flag First Class [at an awards ceremony on 16 June]"

18 Jun 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly shook hands with President Juvenal Habyarimana upon his departure from Pyongyang [on 17 June]"

18 Jun 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly bade farewell to President Juvenal Habyarimana, who was departing Pyongyang upon completion of his visit to our nation [on 17 June]"

18 Jun 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President Juvenal Habyarimana [on 17 June] signed an agreement on economic, scientific/technical and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Rwanda"

29 Jun 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance at the construction site of the Tanchon Smelter [during a 17-27 June tour of South and North Hamgyong Provinces]"

29 Jun 78 p 3 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song toured the Hoeryong Grain Processing Plant [during the 17-27 June tour]"

29 Jun 78 p 3 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspected items manufactured by workers of the 5 June Electric Factory [during the 17-27 June tour]"

29 Jun 78 p 3 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song toured the rotary kiln construction site of the Tanchon Magnesia Plant and provided concrete instructions [during the 17-27 June tour]"

29 Jun 78 p 3 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song looked at construction plans for the Tanchon Magnesia Plant and turned the construction in the right direction [during the 17-27 June tour]"

29 Jun 78 p 3 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song provided on-the-spot guidance for construction work at the Tanchon Magnesia Plant [during the 17-27 June tour]"

29 Jun 78 p 3 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song toured the cultivated fields of Ilhyang Cooperative Farm in Kyongsong County and expressed satisfaction at their good condition [during the 17-27 June tour]"

30 Jun 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance at the hot rolling mill of the Kimchaek Iron and Steel Complex [during his 17-27 June tour of South and North Hamgyong Provinces]"

30 Jun 78 p 2 Caption: "[During the 17-27 June tour,] the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo in front of a sacred oak tree at the site of the Wangjaesan Conference on 11 March 1933 where, 45 years ago, the fierce flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary war were ignited"

30 Jun 78 p 3 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the Wangjaesan Historical Site [during the 17-27 June tour]"

30 Jun 78 p 3 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song looked at a map of the Onsong Revolutionary Historical Site and Revolutionary War Site [during the 17-27 June tour]"

30 Jun 78 p 3 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the heavily laden white apricot orchard at the Wangjaeson Cooperative Farm in Onsong County [during the 17-27 June tour]"

30 Jun 78 p 3 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the cultivated fields of Hoeryong-up Cooperative Farm in Hoeryong County and expressed satisfaction at the extremely favorable conditions [during the 17-27 June tour]"

30 Jun 78 p 3 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song met with tractor drivers and farm workers near the cultivated fields of Ingye Cooperative Farm in Hoeryong County and discussed farm work with them [during the 17-27 June tour]"

30 Jun 78 p 3 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song toured the hot rolling mill at the Kimchaek Iron and Steel Complex and gave concrete instructions [during the 17-27 June tour]"

9062

CSO: 4208

PARTY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

DPRK PEOPLE, LEADERS ENJOY SOIREES, BOATING ON HOLIDAY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 11 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Sep (KCNA)--Joyous soirees of working people were held in various places of Pyongyang on 10 September to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Kim Il-song Square where a mammoth demonstration of 1 million working people was held in the daytime became animated with a soiree of working people again in the evening.

Enjoying the holiday with representatives who came from all parts of the country to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic and working people in the city were Vice President Kang Yang-uk and comrades Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, O Chin-u, Kye Ung-tae, Kim-hwan, Kim Man-kum, Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki and Kong Chin-tae.

Attending the soiree were Comrade Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), who is heading the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic and members of different delegations of Chongnyon visiting the homeland.

Working men and women gaily danced to the tunes of music, turning the square into a beautiful sea of flowers.

Members of foreign delegations who came to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic with our people and many foreign guests in Pyongyang shared their feelings of friendship and solidarity, dancing with the working people.

While dancing was going on, fireworks went up from the River Taedong-gang, beautifully decorating the nocturnal skies above the capital with varicoloured flowers.

Meanwhile, a boating of working people, youth and students in Pyongyang took place on the River Taedong-gang.

ECONOMY

'KCNA' REPORT ON RESULTS OF '100-DAY BATTLE'

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1557 GMT 8 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--The working people throughout the country have registered tremendous results in the production and construction with the successful conclusion of the "100-day battle" for greeting the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland, founded and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, as a grand festival of victors. In this connection the Korean Central News Agency made public a report on 7 September.

According to the report, during the battle, our heroic working class carried out the tasks of the "100-day battle" at 105.2 percent by fully displaying the creative ingenuity with a surging revolutionary enthusiasm on all fronts of the socialist construction.

As a result, the industrial output grew by 23 percent in the period of the battle as against that in the corresponding period last year.

This tremendous success is a fine fruition of the infinite loyalty and patriotism of our working people who wholeheartedly support the homeland of chuche founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and devote their all to the struggle for the prosperity and development of the republic.

With a high revolutionary enthusiasm to meet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic, the auspicious national holiday, with shining feats of labour and to fulfill this year's plan and the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule, the entire working people vigorously dashed ahead along the highway of creation and leap from the first days of the "100-day battle."

More than 2,150 industrial establishments in different branches of the national economy attained the high targets of the "100-day battle" 15 days ahead of the set time and continuously expanded the successes, thereby greatly helping toward bringing production and construction to general upswing.

During the period of the battle, as against the same period last year, the Ministry of Power Industry boosted production by 7 percent, the Committee of Mining Industry by 32 percent, the Ministry of Metal Industry by 17 percent, the Ministry of Machine Industry by 34 percent, the Ministry of Chemical Industry by 25 percent, the Ministry of Building Materials Industry by 32 percent, the Ministry of Light Industry by 38 percent and the Ministry of Fisheries by 19 percent.

In the field of capital construction, the construction units were organized more firmly on a regular basis, specialization was introduced in construction and the fighting capacity of the construction units was raised. As a result, the plan for the construction of major objects was successfully carried out in terms of value and many monumental edifices to be handed down to the generations to come were built.

The builders completed the first stage project of the Ponghwa Chemical Plant which is of great significance in the development of the chemical industry and the national economy as a whole and in the improvement of the people's living and the construction of the crushing ground of the fourth mining district of the Musan Mine which would greatly contribute to developing this mine into a large iron ore mine with a production capacity of 10 million tons and erected the grandiose building of the International Friendship Exhibition concentrically showing our modern national architecture.

Our heroic workers and soldiers of the people's army finished the construction of the Pyongyang-Wonsan express highway and the electrification of the Kilchu-Hyesan Railway Line which are of weighty significance in the economic construction and people's living and opened them to traffic. The construction of the "Chongchon bridge," the longest one in our country, and the third stage project of the Pyongyang Metro were carried out and opened to traffic and a 20,000-ton cargo ship "Yonpungho" was launched.

The proud victory won in the "100-day battle" convincingly proved the noble spiritual and moral traits of our working people, the incomparable superiority of our socialist system under which the entire people are united firm as one political force and closely cooperate with each other and the tremendous vitality of our socialist independent national economy which is developing at high tempo, not influenced by the worldwide economic depression.

CSO: 4220

ECONOMY

INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines and other industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourcelines: NS = NODONG SINMUN; MC = MINJU CHOSON; NC = NODONG CH'ONG-NYON.]

8 February Vinalon Complex
Puraesan Mine

on 13th, blasted 1,600,000 tons
(NS 17 Jun 78 p 1)

Kanggye Pencil Factory

holding meetings with three revolutions team members in support of the "100 days combat." (NS 17 Jun 78 p 3)

Hyesan Youth Mine

raising daily ore production 4-5 times compared with the last half of last year (NS 18 Jun 78 p 2)

Sanghwa Youth Coal Mine

completed half year plan as of 5 May
(NS 18 Jun 78 p 2)

Munp'yong Smeltery

producing more non-ferrous metals with help of three revolutions team members
(MC 18 Jun 78 p 2)

Nagwon Machinery Factory

reduced excavator parts assembly time by 20-30 percent (NC 18 Jun 78 p 1)

Sunch'on Mining Machinery
Factory

producing mine cars (NS 19 Jun 78 p 1)

Chaeryong Mine

modernizing by adopting new equipment, in conjunction with three revolutions team members (MC 20 Jun 78 p 3)

Hamju Disabled Veterans' Daily Necessities Factory	making plastic products; finished first quarter plan by 15 February and first half year plan by 30 March (MC 20 Jun 78 p 3)
26 February Factory	youth workers exceeded May plan 1.4 times (NC 20 Jun 78 p 1)
Pukch'ang Power Station	during a 20-day period in the "100 days combat," raised electric power produc- tion by 18,400,000 kw/hours (NC 21 Jun 78 p 1)
Ch'onsong Youth Coal Mine	in 20 days of the "100 days combat," exceeded quotas by 11 percent (NS 21 Jun 78 p 4)
Hamhung Fertilizer Complex	normalizing high standards of produc- tion for phosphate fertilizer (MC 21 Jun 78 p 3)
Pyongyang PVC Shoe Factory	producing more shoes while conserving plastic through recycling (MC 21 Jun 78 p 3)
Munch'on Coal Mine	tunnelling squads have exceeded tunnel- ling plans 1.5 times through improved blasting (NS 23 Jun 78 p 1)
Wonsan Beverage Factory	rebuilt canning production facilities (NS 23 Jun 78 p 2)
Youth Chemical Complex Urea Fertilizer Factory	completed half year fertilizer produc- tion plan on 21 June (MC 23 Jun 78 p 1)
28 September Factory	producing large size water pumps (MC 23 Jun 78 p 3)
5 October Electric Factory	produced 5,000 submersible pumps in a little over a month (MC 23 Jun 78 p 3)
Mandok Mine	completed half year plan as of 20 June (MC 24 Jun 78 p 1)
Sariwon Textile Mill	raised cloth production 1.2 times over the previous month (MC 24 Jun 78 p 3)
Sariwon Mining Machinery Factory	producing ball iron (NC 25 Jun 78 p 2)

Haeju Tractor Parts Factory

producing more gears per shift
(NS 27 Jun 78 p 2)

Kowon Coal Mining Complex

miners and three revolutions team
members at Kowon Coal Mine improving
tunnelling to raise production during
the "100 days combat" (NS 18 Jun 78
p 3)

Songjin Steel Works

200 blast furnace operations and ingot
pourers of steel shop received training
since last year. Of them, 118 workers
advanced one technical skill level each
(NS 19 Jun 78 p 4)

Ch'olsan Mine

repair shop raising vehicle running
rate through recycling old parts and
also raised repair speed 2.5 times
(NC 20 Jun 78 p 1)

Sunch'on Region Coal Mining
Complex

completed first half-year plan as of
23 June, with aid of three revolutions
team members (MC 24 Jun 78 p 1)

Tanch'on Magnesia Factory

completed first half-year plan as of
23 June (MC 24 Jun 78 p 1)

9122

CSO: 4208

ECONOMY

'SOCIALIST COOPERATIVE FIELDS' HAVE GOOD HARVESTS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 7 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Sep (KCNA)--A rich harvest has visited the socialist cooperative fields throughout our country, opening a bright prospect for successfully attaining the target of 8.8 million tons of grain this year.

An average of 8-9 tons of rice per hectare is expected in Sokchon and Mundok counties situated in the Yoldusamcholli-pol Plain, a granary on the west coast. Sukchon County will increase its grain output by over 26,000 tons above last year and Mundok County 20,000 tons.

A large number of our cooperative farms expect more than 9 tons of rice from each hectare.

An average per hectare yield will rise to 10 tons in paddy fields and 9 tons in maize fields on the Mangsongdae Cooperative Farm. This is an increment of 1.1 tons in rice and nearly 1 ton in maize above last year, the peak year.

In Yomju County, North Pyongan Province, per hectare yield will increase by an average of 1.7 tons in rice and 2.6 tons in maize above last year's.

In Oro County, South Hamgyong Province, per hectare increase will be 1.7 tons in rice and more than 3 tons in maize.

Fruit farming is also successful this year.

Many workteams of the State Onchon Fruit Farm will reap over 40 tons of apples from each hectare. A 1.7 times rise above last year's is expected on the Myonggan Fruit Farm on the east coast.

This year we had an unusually severe drought and untimely frost.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, however, our country successfully overcame the adverse influence of the unfavourable weather conditions and did farming well by thoroughly applying the chuche-based farming method.

Now the agricultural working people of Korea are making full preparations to bring in rich crops not losing even a single grain.

ECONOMY

KIM IL-SONG CONGRATULATES RAILROAD ELECTRIFICATION WORKERS

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 6 Sep 78 SK

[Text] The electrification of the Paektusan youth railway line between Kilju and Hyesan has been completed and the electric railroad is now open. Completion of the railroad electrification work between Kilju and Hyesan, another brilliant manifestation of the profound concept of the great leader, is a proud gift of labor from our railroad construction workers on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic. With the successful accomplishment of the Paektusan youth railroad electrification, the sharply growing transportation demand in this area is now being smoothly met and the people's economy and living standard in this region will be developed and enhanced.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song extended a great favor by sending a letter of congratulations to the members of the youth shock unit and construction workers who took part in this project for their exploits in completing the Paektusan youth rail line electrification work ahead of schedule. In the letter, the great leader extended sincere congratulations and appreciation to the members of the youth shock unit and construction workers for their great contributions to easing the strain in transportation by completing the Kilju-Hyesan railroad electrification project in a short period of time with boundless loyalty toward the party and revolution and displaying mass heroism, and for accelerating the overall railroad electrification work of the nation and socialist construction.

The great leader congratulated the members of the youth shock unit and the construction workers for their successful accomplishment of the enormous project, which was completed 1 year ahead of schedule with a lofty revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, displaying unconditionality and absoluteness toward the policy of the party and surmounting all difficulties. The great leader pointed out in his letter that the comrades have vigorously demonstrated the courageous revolutionary will and boundless creative strength of the energetic young builders armed with the chuche ideology in this railroad electrification project. The communistic mass movement by our youth, who are fond of revolution and struggle, clearly showed the vitality of the youth shock unit.

The great leader said that the comrades are now better prepared to become chuche revolutionaries who discipline themselves politically and ideologically and possess a lofty organizational and collectivist spirit in the worthwhile struggle for electrification of the nation's railroads. He expresses deep satisfaction with and highly appraised the labor achievements of the comrades who have raised another monumental creation on the land of our prosperous socialist fatherland on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Saying that the enormous tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan require active participation in socialist construction and devoted struggle by the youth and builders, the great leader pointed out that the members of the youth shock unit and builders should take the van ahead of others, surmounting all difficulties in the construction projects, and should fulfill the glorious mission of vanguards and shock team members in socialist construction, dedicating all their strength and wisdom to the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the people's economy.

The great leader also pointed out that the comrades should become genuine revolutionary fighters faithfully struggling for the fatherland and revolution, firmly armed with the chuche ideology, and think and act in accordance with the idea and intention of the party at any time and any place.

Calling for active participation by the members of the youth shock unit and builders in the struggle for electrification of the nation's railroads and for construction of new railroads so as to effect labor exploits, the great leader said that they should establish a lofty struggle target in electrification of the railroad between Taedong-kang and (Chungsongsan), and should accelerate overall electrification work of the nation's railroads through a vigorous struggle under the banner of the three-revolutions, so as to smoothly meet the transportation demands of the people's economy.

Concluding his congratulatory message, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song pointed out that he firmly believes that the youth shock brigades and builders will faithfully repay the expectations of the fatherland and the people by continuously holding lofty loyalty to the revolution and the party in the future as in the past and implement the revolutionary task assigned to them without fail.

A meeting was held at the Hyesan youth station on 6 September to deliver the congratulatory message sent by the great leader and to start operation of the electrified railway. A photograph of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song was hung with respect at the meeting site. Slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" "Long live the glorious Workers Party of Korea" and "We wish a long life to the great leader" were placed at the site.

Comrades Yim Chun-chu, (Pak Su-tong) and Kang Song-san and personages concerned (Yi Su-man), (Pak Yong-sok), Chi Chae-ryong and (Wi Ki-il) were present at the meeting with members of the youth shock brigades and builders.

The meeting began with the singing of "Song of Marshal Kim Il-song." The congratulatory message from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was delivered to the youth shock brigades and builders, who completed the electrification of the railway between Kilju and Hyesan, amid thunderous applause by the participants. The participants at the meeting, excited by the congratulatory message from the respected and beloved leader, shouted enthusiastically "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song."

Reports were delivered and resolution discussions held at the meeting. Reporters and debators pointed out that under the great leader's wise leadership the youth shock brigades and builders here have successfully completed the electrification of the railway between Kilju and Hyesan in a short time by displaying mass heroism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: Positively accelerating electrification of railways is an important matter in rapidly developing railway transportation. When we electrify railways, we can transport more cargo by raising transport capacity.

In order to realize the great leader's far-reaching plan as soon as possible, the youth shock brigades and builders, boldly overcoming obstacles and difficulties, holding high the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions and strongly raising the flames and winds of the speed battle, have remodeled the yards at scores of stations, successfully constructed transformer stations, utility buildings and dwelling houses, erected steel towers and electric poles and increased power transmission lines, electric car lines and communication lines.

Saying that it is fully due to the wise leadership of the great leader that they have completed in such a short period the vast and hard task of electrifying the rail line and commissioned the electrified line on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the republic's founding, reporters and debators conveyed the greatest honor and warmest thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They expressed their determination to continuously display shining exploits in the work of completing electrification of the railways of the nation and building new railways.

A pledge to be delivered to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting amid thunderous cheers from the participants. The meeting ended with a chorus singing "We wish a long life to the great leader."

Comrade Yim Chun-chu then cut the red ribbon hanging in front of the train which was prepared for operation. Amid the cheers of "long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the train left the Hyesan youth station flying colorful streamers and blowing whistles.

At the fixed time, the train reached Kilju youth station where it was warmly greeted by the people.

ECONOMY

BRIEFS

SALT INDUSTRY--Salterns subordinate to the Salt Industries Management Bureau of the Ministry of Chemical Industries have completed their first half-year plans as of 13 June. Among the salterns were those at Kwangnyangman, Namyang, Yonbaek, and Namsi. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 17 Jun 78 p 3] 9122

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--Chemical fertilizer producers of various regions are participating in the "100 days combat." The urea fertilizer factory of the Youth Chemical Complex has shown great results. The Ch'ongsu Chemical Factory, the Haeju Smelter, and the Aoji Chemical Plant are also participating. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 17 Jun 78 p 3] 9122

HYDROELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION--Construction workers of the first hydroelectric construction consolidation work site have set goals of doubling construction speed on the Taedonggang Power Station. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 Jun 78 p 4] 9122

PYONGYANG TEXTILE MILL--Party members, workers, and three revolutions team members at the Pyongyang Consolidated Textile Mill are setting new records daily in cloth production. Some labor heroes and meritorious workers have already finished their year's plan and are going 200 percent over their daily quotas during the "100 days combat." [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 Jun 78 p 4] 9122

ECONOMIC AGITATION--The Korean General Federation of Trade Unions' Central Workers Art Troupe conducted economic agitation at the Hwanghae Iron Works, then went on to the Kangson Steel Works. The Ch'ongjin City Art Troupe conducted economic agitation at the Musan Mine in connection with the "100 days combat." [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 18 Jun 78 p 3] 9122

COAL MINING ADVANCES--Miners at the Kowon Region Coal Mining Complex have established a plan 20 percent higher than last year, and have been exceeding it monthly in drilling, stripping, and coal production. Miners at the Kowon and Sudong Coal Mines have made unprecedented upsurges in coal production. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Jun 78 p 3] 9122

PYONGYANG VEHICLE STATION--Workers at the Pyongyang City Regional Industries' General Bureau Vehicle Station have been making many semi-trailers and have been carrying two-ton and five-ton loads. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 Jun 78 p 3] 9122

PYONGYANG POWER STATION--In January alone, in the youth heat production shop of the Pyongyang Power Station, many boilers, including Nos 3, 9 and 10 ran for 100 hours extra, compared with last year, and produced 30-40 tons more steam per hour over capacity. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 20 Jun 78 p 3] 9122

WONSAN SHIPYARDS--Youth shipbuilding combatants of the Wonsan Shipyards have set the goal of completing a 14,000-ton vessel during the "100 days combat." Machinists of the No 5 ship have made 30 types of machine tools and assembly parts necessary for shipbuilding. The No 2 shop has set a goal of quadrupling shipbuilding speed through faster welding. [Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 20 Jun 78 p 1] 9122

PUKCH'ANG POWER STATION--Operators at the No 3 generator in the Chollima youth shop of the Pukch'ang Power Station have produced an average of 8,000 kw/hours more per hour, with a maximum of 12,000 kw/hours, by regulating the pressure. Operators in the No 5 generator in the No 2 shop have produced an average of 5,000-8,000 kw/hours more per hour. Operators in the No 3 shop have gotten 10-15 percent over capacity per generator. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Jun 78 p 1] 9122

CHAERYONG MINE--Using 30 large model trucks, and large size open-pit skips, the Chaeryong Mine of the Hwanghae Iron Works has conserved 1,600 tons of POL, tens of thousands of man hours and truck parts and tires. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Jun 78 p 4] 9122

CEMENT PRODUCTION--Cement and clinker production is increasing rapidly at the Ch'onnaeri, Sungho-ri, Komusan, and Puraesan Cement Plants. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 21 Jun 78 p 1] 9122

CARGO TRANSPORTATION--Transport combatants of the Hamhung Railroad Bureau are daily loading 2,000 tons of coal, 8,000 tons of iron, 2,000 tons of cement, and 2,500 tons of chemical fertilizer over plans. Workers of the Tranch'on Locomotive Station are loading 1.4 times more cargo and workers in the Kowon region are normalizing high transport standards. Command posts at the Kowon Locomotive Station are daily loading 2,000 tons more coal via concentrated transportation plans. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 21 Jun 78 p 1] 9122

TAEDONGGANG POWER STATION--Youth construction workers have raised construction speed 2.5 times at the Taedonggang Power Station. Excavators have raised labor productivity 2-3 times. Other youth, entrusted with cement mixing, aggregate transport, equipment manufacture, and parts assembly are determined to greet the 9 September holiday with great labor results. [Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 21 Jun 78 p 3] 9122

PONGIWA CEMENT PLANT--Basic construction workers have the combat goal of complete general and particular consolidated trial runs in 2 months, and guarantee plant operations before the 9 September holidays. Youth combatants of the 32nd Chemical Plant Construction Station have carried out facilities erection operations on the main building construction, cooling tower construction, and some boilers. [Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 21 Jun 78 p 3] 9122

CH'OLSAN MINE IMPROVEMENTS--Youth workers at the Ch'olsan Mine have assembled 4,000 parts of 100 types, including those for hoppers and feeder tanks. Others have devised ore movement processes which have reduced fuel consumption and conserved labor. [Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 24 Jun 78 p 1] 9122

CONSTRUCTION AT KIM CH'AEK--Workers of the 23rd Metallurgical Factory Construction Station are setting records on construction of the Kim Ch'aek Iron Works Cold Strip Subfactory. The fifth shop, entrusted with cold strip machine foundation construction, has shown unprecedented construction speed and is pouring three times the standard in one shift for equipment foundations. The pipe assembly shop is assembling 125 tons of steel structure materials per day. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 25 Jun 78 p 1] 9122

CSO: 4208

MEDIA AND PERFORMING ARTS

ROK JOURNALISM PROFESSOR DISCUSSES 'NODONG SINMUN'

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Jul 78 pp 152-157

[Article by So Chong-u, PhD in journalism, professor of journalism, Government and Law College, Yonsei University: "NODONG SINMUN, the North Korean Workers Party Organ," as part of "Feature Articles: Communist Camp Newspapers I Saw"]

[Text] 1. Free democratic countries and communist countries view newspapers from quite different viewpoints with contrary theories. Not a few problems, therefore, possibly arise from viewing communist newspapers from the point of view of free society. All those problems being taken into account, NODONG SINMUN as a newspaper still seems to be below the average.

To mention communist newspapers, the first ones which come to our mind are PRAVDA of the USSR, JEN-MIN JIH-PAO of Communist China and BORBA of Yugoslavia. Although it is the official organ of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People, the only political party in the country, BORBA of Yugoslavia is liberated to a great extent. PRAVDA of the USSR is diverse in its content and outstanding in its editing techniques. Although it is not as good as the two newspapers mentioned above, Communist China's JEN-MIN JIH-PAO is a kind of standard paper.

NODONG SINMUN, however, is the only newspaper that madly rushes about propagandizing Kim Il-song's chuche ideology or monolithic ideology.

It should be said, in a sense, that there is a certain relationship between the level of newspapers and the political stability of a country. In other words, it appears that the greater the political stability of a country, the more diverse the content and format of its newspapers and thus the better quality they attain. In particular, the case of Yugoslavia eminently supports this hypothesis.

It is no exaggeration, therefore, to say that North Korea's NODONG SINMUN is one of the worst-quality newspapers not only in the communist community but also in the entire world. The writer is one of those who insist that North

Korea's NODONG SINMUN be obtained by the government or university institutes and be shown at university libraries or the National Library for public inspection. There could be many reasons for this. One of the most important reasons is that it could offer a good opportunity for our people to look into the state of that society through such a below-average newspaper, which is full of propaganda and agitation throughout.

We have lived for a long period of time enjoying freedom. In many cases we have even tolerated almost dissolute, irresponsible acts. We have a firm feeling and confidence, however, in the society in which we live, which gathers strength from the fact that it tolerates even what appears to be disorderly and irresponsible. To people like us, NODONG SINMUN is not a newspaper but no more than propaganda. It is not hard for us to figure out to what extent freedom is suppressed and how difficult the situation is in a society which can publish only a newspaper of this type. For these reasons, NODONG SINMUN could be the best teaching material for an education in anti-communism.

In most newspapers we find a lot of stories about accidents, collisions and conflicts which arouse human interest, as well as conflicting news reports; and, frankly speaking, these are read with deeper interest than news articles which propagandize the government. But in NODONG SINMUN you cannot find a single article on accidents, no matter how you carefully examine it. When the soccer team that North Korea was very proud of was leaving Pyongyang for an international match, it was reported as literally a big, special event. Followup reports, however, appeared only when the team won a match; when it was defeated, nothing was carried about it. In NODONG SINMUN there is no social column.

NODONG SINMUN carries only those articles which are considered good for that society. Every article, in its first stage, must undergo censorship by the writer's department chief, assistant editor, editor, deputy editor in chief and editor in chief. Then, in its second stage, it must pass the censorship of the Newspaper Section, Press Guidance Bureau, a special agency of the State Administration Council. In its third stage it is again screened by the Newspaper Section, Propaganda and Agitation Department, Central Committee of the KWP. Through such an almost perfect process of censorship all the so-called bad news is eliminated and only good news is allowed to be printed.

How could a human being read only good news? How could a human being believe that only nice things happen in his society? How could a human being be indifferent to interesting events in neighboring countries? But North Korean newspapers categorically define any news which stimulates the pleasure-seeking elements of human nature as not constituting news.

2. NODONG SINMUN, as the organ of the KWP Central Committee, was first published on 1 September, 1946, combining CHONGNO, organ of the North Korean

Workers Party, and CHONJIN, organ of the Sinmin Party. The Sinmin Party was the Korean New Democratic Party, which was formed on 16 February 1946 with the Yen-an faction that had entered North Korea under the name of Tongnip Tongmaeng [Independence League] as its center. As mentioned above, the date of the first issue of NODONG SINMUN was 1 September. For various reasons, however, North Korea made 1 November, the date of the first issue of CHONGNO, as the founding day of NODONG SINMUN and set the day as "Press Day" to celebrate the founding.

It is hard to tell the exact circulation of NODONG SINMUN. Based on various data, its circulation is estimated at more than 700,000. This represents an increase of roughly 400,000 over the past 25 years based on the estimated 300,000 as of the end of March 1953.

Being the official organ of the party Central Committee, NODONG SINMUN is a separate organization from the Propaganda and Agitation Department and comes under the direct control of the Central Committee chairman. Unlike other newspapers, therefore, it is on par with the Propaganda and Agitation Department. It is, however, unavoidable that the newspaper is subject to controls from the latter. Most important articles are based on those of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY. The paper rarely carries articles reported directly by reporters. It is published in six pages of large-size paper, every day, 7 days a week.

Each page is divided into 8 columns, for it is printed entirely in Hangeul [Korean letters] and left to right.

Each column has 16 letters, and each page has approximately 140 lines [16 letters in each line, approximately 140 lines per column]. Therefore, each page carries approximately 17,920 letters, or about 900 pages of 200-letter copy paper. Most of the articles are those which conform with the party line and are extremely propagandistic and agitational. Sentences are long and give an impression of monotony. The paper features large and long headlines for better propaganda and agitation effect. It formerly used a font of 8-ho [approximately 4-point] Gothic type in its text but changed to 8-ho Ming dynasty-style type to celebrate the 60th birthday of Kim Il-song on 15 April 1972.

It is very interesting to us that it changed its printing types on Kim Il-song's birthday. In our view, it is more proper to change the content or format of a newspaper on its founding day or birthday, if possible. Even such a small change as that in NODONG SINMUN clearly reveals that it is Kim Il-song's personal newspaper.

It is generally assumed that communist newspapers are less sensational than those of the Western world. Depending on the definition of sensationalism, however, this assumption can be totally upset. For instance, it is nothing but extreme sensationalism to devote the whole front page to propaganda,

agitation, organization and mobilization of the people and to carry fake, groundless reports simply to defame "South Korea." And this is not limited to the content of articles.

The form and content of titles [of articles] are also extremely sensational. This sensationalism differs only in its nature from what the Western world calls sensationalism. If I had to choose a generally more sensational newspaper, I would have to pick up NODONG SINMUN.

It is said that the word "sinmun" [newspaper] originated from "time." In other words, to be properly called a newspaper it must embody a feature of timeliness. But NODONG SINMUN totally ignores timeliness in its editing. It is true that all communist newspapers do not care much about timeliness.

The North Korean communists clearly print the title of the newspaper, NODONG SINMUN, in Hangul. If a "sinmun" is a medium which deals with "new tidings," then it is hard to understand why NODONG SINMUN has to eliminate new developments or developments of high immediacy from its reports.

In the case of NODONG SINMUN, it is said that most articles are prepared several days before the final printing. Therefore, NODONG SINMUN is not a newspaper but a teaching material. It is more like a magazine.

Being the official organ of the Central Committee of the North Korean puppet Workers Party, NODONG SINMUN is the model for all the newspapers, magazines and other publications over there. All other press organs imitate the line NODONG SINMUN takes on a certain subject. Even MINJU CHOSON, official organ of both the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee and the State Administration Council, appears to be conscious of the influence of NODONG SINMUN.

3. As Lenin put it, the functions of NODONG SINMUN can be boiled down to "collective propagandist, collective agitator and collective organizer." As to the functions of North Korean newspapers, Kim Il-song said: "The central task of NODONG SINMUN, official organ of our party, is to educate the party members by interpreting the party line and policies and the party members' tasks in struggle in daily terms. The central task of MINJU CHOSON is to explain and propagate the laws, regulations and policies of the people's regime and thereby mobilize the people in implementing them. All the organs of leagues and other organizations must be edited in compliance with their own character and tasks."

The contents of each page of NODONG SINMUN are roughly as follows:

The first page chiefly features Kim Il-song's speeches or announcements or his movements and carries the party's and the administration's decisions and laws and tasks for implementing their policies. It is characteristic that it carries editorials on the first page.

The second page contains articles on political and economic guidance and other so-called propaganda education in communism or stories of model workers and their experiences. So-called "jump articles" which are continued from the first page are usually found on the second page.

The third page carries articles of agitation, including articles to promote production activities at factories, farms and mining villages and articles on distorted, fake and exaggerated situations in "South Korea," etc.

The fourth page is devoted to international news. The page is occupied chiefly by one-sided reports propagandizing the enhanced prestige of the communist camp and distorted reports denouncing the Western countries, including the United States and Japan.

In the past NODONG SINMUN published only four pages a day, and later it added another page on Thursdays and Fridays. Lately, however, it has published six pages almost every day. Very rarely, on special occasions, it publishes eight pages as a special issue.

The fifth and sixth pages of NODONG SINMUN seem not to be set for particular purposes but are used for supplements to the first four pages. Unlike our country's newspapers, they seem not to edit by the page but place articles in order of importance from the first page.

The role and characteristics of NODONG SINMUN, as revealed in both the report at the meeting commemorating the 25th birthday of NODONG SINMUN on 20 December 1970 and the editorial marking the 10,000th issue of NODONG SINMUN on 16 July 1974, are as follows:

"NODONG SINMUN contributed to carrying out the anti-imperialism, anti-feudalism and democratic revolution and to building a revolutionary democracy after the national liberation and contributed positively to winning victory during the war by arming the entire party, entire people and people's army with ideology and purpose and encouraging them to heroic struggles; and during the recovery period after the war it insured the victory of socialist construction, encouraged the working class and farmers and awoke the party members and working people to a great revolutionary upsurge. In particular, it has won its readers' continuous love and confidence because of its loyalty to Kim Il-song, chuche character, high standards of party loyalty and people-mindedness, and profound scientific and theoretical content. Having attained a place in the foremost ranks of the world revolutionary publications, it has set a shining example of Marxist-Leninist publication." This means, in short, that NODONG SINMUN is out-and-out propaganda and agitation material, a political and ideological weapon and a means to idolize Kim Il-song himself and to maintain his personal power in the government.

Finally, NODONG SINMUN has a very low standing not only in the communist community but also in the world, and it has all the characteristics of a

newspaper which reflects the unrest and problems of the North Korean system. In particular, under the circumstances in which the two Koreas face each other in a state of near war, NODONG SINMUN is concentrating its efforts on organization and mobilization of the North Korean people and making propaganda and agitation by faking and distorting the problems of South Korean society.

To us who have been trained in the free world, NODONG SINMUN appears to be not a newspaper at all but propaganda material or texts of speeches. It is hard to detect any effort to make the newspaper easy to read or to give a favorable impression by applying the principles of editing. The first page being fully occupied by two or three long texts of speeches or reports, as mentioned above, it is hard to read and appears quite monotonous.

While watching the process of change in newspapers in Yugoslavia, we hope North Korea's NODONG SINMUN will also become more refined and more flexible without being apprehensive. For that to occur, it seems to me, the North Korean system itself must be substantially changed before anything else.

8637

CSO: 4208

BIOGRAPHICS

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON DPRK PERSONALITIES AND KOREANS IN JAPAN

[Unless otherwise indicated, biographic information has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang.]

Chang Chung-yŏl [ryŏl]

One of eight members of fishing boat No 6122, which was sunk off the coast of South Korea on 19 May, who were repatriated on 14 June; he participated in a press conference on the incident held in Pyongyang on 15 June (NODONG SINMIN 16 Jun 78 p 4).

Chang In-sŏk

One of two local functionaries who participated in a Kaesong mass rally held in conjunction with observance of 25 June as anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day; listed before T'ak Yong-pin (NODONG SINMIN 26 Jun 78 p 4)

Chang Pong-yul [ryul]

One of two functionaries of the sector concerned on hand at Panmunjom on 13 June for the return of eight members of a fishing boat sunk by South Korea on 19 May; listed before T'ak Yong-pin (NODONG SINMIN 14 Jun 78 p 4)

Chang T'ae-sun

Author of an article describing fulfillment of the half-year plan at Yongmun Mine (NODONG SINMUN 7 Jun 78 p 1)

Chi Min-kwŏn

One of eight members of fishing boat No 6122, which was sunk off the coast of South Korea on 19 May, who were repatriated on 14 June; he participated in a press conference on the incident held in Pyongyang on 15 June (NODONG SINMUN 16 Jun 78 p 4)

Cho Kŭn-wŏn

Author of a commemorative article marking the 52d anniversary of the death of Kim Hyong-chik (NODONG SINMUN 5 Jun 78 p 2)

Ch'oe Chae-u

One of 13 comrades (tongji) who participated in an expanded session of the executive committee of the Nampo, North P'yongan Province KWP Committee which was held on 10 June under the leadership of Kim Il-song; listed 12th, after Yun Ki-pok and before Pyon Ch'ang-pok (NODONG SINMUN 12 Jun 78 p 1)

Ch'oe Hui-p'il

One of two local functionaries who participated in a 27 June mass rally held in Wonsan in conjunction with observance of 25 June as anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day; listed after Kang Chom-ku (NODONG SINMUN 28 Jun 78 p 5)

Ch'oe Kwang

One of two local functionaries who participated in a 24 June Haeju mass rally held in conjunction with observance of 25 June as anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day; listed after Paek Pom-su (NODONG SINMUN 25 Jun 78 p 2)

Ch'oe Kwang-kuk

Appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Senegal by decree of the CPC (NODONG SINMUN 22 Jun 78 p 3)

Ch'oe Man-kuk

One of three local functionaries participating in a 26 June mass rally held in Sinuiju in conjunction with observance of 25 June as anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day; listed second, after Kim Pyong-yul and before Kang Chung-han (NODONG SINMUN 28 Jun 78 p 5)

Ch'oe Mun-son

One of three local functionaries who participated in a Sariwon mass rally held in conjunction with observance of 25 June as anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day; listed first, before Han Sang-kyu (NODONG SINMUN 26 Jun 78 p 4)

Ch'oe T'ae-pok

Author of an article appearing in the June 1978 issue of the party journal KULLOJA which calls for intellectuals to repay the confidence of the party with scientific and technological successes (NODONG SINMUN 10 Jun 78 p 4)

Ch'oe Yong-hwa

Author of a commentary on the art film "Conversation at the First Armed Unit" which appeared in the June 1978 issue of the party journal KULLOJA (NODONG SINMUN 10 Jun 78 p 4)

Chon Ki-kap

Appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Iceland by decree of the CPC (NODONG SINMUN 22 Jun 78 p 3)

Chon Kum-chin

Author of an article appearing in the June 1978 issue of the party journal KULLOJA on the proper course to be taken to unify the country and prevent permanent division (NODONG SINMUN 10 Jun 78 p 4)

Chong Chong-kyu

Appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Austria by decree of the CPC (NODONG SINMUN 14 Jun 78 p 4)

Chong Chun-ki

One of 13 comrades (tongji) who participated in an expanded session of the executive committee of the Nampo, North P'yongan Province KWP Committee which was held on 10 June under the leadership of Kim Il-song; listed fifth, after Yi Kun-mo and before Kang Song-san (NODONG SINMUN 12 Jun 78 p 1)

Chong Ok-hyon

A worker in the machine shop of the Haeju Tractor Parts Factory; an article cites his active participation in the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions at the factory (NODONG SINMUN 21 Jun 78 p 4)

Chu Ch'ang-chun

One of two functionaries of the sector concerned on hand to greet the arrival in Pyongyang on 10 June of the third delegation of the Japanese Committee Supporting Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; listed before Mun Pyong-nok (NODONG SINMUN 11 Jun 78 p 4)

Han Chu-kyong

KPA Major General and senior member for the DPRK side at the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom (NODONG SINMUN 8 Jun 78 p 5)

Han Ki-hyon

One of two local functionaries who participated in a Chongjin mass rally held in conjunction with observance of 25 June as anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day; listed after Kim Hyong-sam (NODONG SINMUN 26 Jun 78 p 4)

Han Pyong-hwa

One of three functionaries of the sector concerned on hand to see off the Chongnyon Kim Il-song birthday congratulatory delegation upon its departure from Pyongyang on 1 June; listed third, after So Yun-sok (NODONG SINMUN 2 Jun 78 p 3)

Han Sang-kyu

One of three local functionaries who participated in a Sariwon mass rally held in conjunction with observance of 25 June as anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day; listed second, after Ch'oe Mun-son and before Yi Yang-suk (NODONG SINMUN 26 Jun 78 p 4)

Ho Chong-suk

One of three functionaries of the sector concerned on hand to see off the Chongnyon Kim Il-song birthday congratulatory delegation upon its departure from Pyongyang on 1 June; listed first, before So Yun-sok (NODONG SINMUN 2 Jun 78 p 3)

Ho Kyong-ul

Head of a government trade delegation which departed on 7 June to participate in an international market to be held in Poland (NODONG SINMUN 8 Jun 78 p 5)

Ho Sun

Author of an article appearing in the June 1978 issue of the party journal KULLOJA on the importance of developing the light industry sector of the economy (NODONG SINMUN 10 Jun 78 p 4)

Hong Si-hak

One of 13 comrades (tongji) who participated in an expanded session of the executive committee of the Nampo, North P'yonggan Province KWP Committee which was held on 10 June under the leadership of Kim Il-song; listed ninth, after Kim Tu-yong and before No T'ae-sok (NODONG SINMUN 12 Jun 78 p 1)

Hyon Mu-kwang

One of 13 comrades (tongji) who participated in an expanded session of the executive committee of the Nampo, North P'yonggan Province KWP Committee which was held on 10 June under the leadership of Kim Il-song; listed seventh, after Kang Song-san and before Kim Tu-yong (NODONG SINMUN 12 Jun 78 p 1)

Kang Chom-ku

One of two local functionaries who participated in a 27 June mass rally held in Wonsan in conjunction with observance of 25 June as anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day; listed before Ch'oe Hui-p-il (NODONG SINMUN 28 Jun 78 p 5)

Kang Chung-han

One of three local functionaries participating in a 26 June mass rally held in Sinuiju in conjunction with observance of 25 June as anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day; listed third, after Ch'oe Man-kuk (NODONG SINMUN 28 Jun 78 p 5)

Kang Hyon-su

One of two local functionaries who participated in a 18 June loyalty resolution meeting held in Nampo by party members and workers to confirm their resolution to fulfill Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance; listed before Kim Chong-song (NODONG SINMUN 19 Jun 78 p 1)

Kang Song-san

One of 13 comrades (tongji) who participated in an expanded session of the executive committee of the Nampo, North P'yongan Province KWP Committee which was held on 10 June under the leadership of Kim Il-song; listed sixth, after Chong Chun-ki and before Hyon Mu-kwang (NODONG SINMUN 12 Jun 78 p 1)

Kang Yun-kun

One of two local functionaries who participated in a Hamhung mass rally held in conjunction with observance of 25 June as anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day; listed after Ko Yong-kyu (NODONG SINMUN 25 Jun 78 p 2)

Kim Ch'ang-won

Author of an article appearing in the June 1978 issue of the party journal KULLOJA dealing with chuche thought as the essence of Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought (NODONG SINMUN 10 Jun 78 p 4)

Kim Ch'ol-song

Appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Denmark by decree of the CPC (NODONG SINMUN 14 Jun 78 p 4)

Kim Chong-song

One of two local functionaries who participated in a 18 June loyalty resolution meeting held in Nampo by party members and workers to confirm their resolution to fulfill Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance; listed after Kang Hyon-su (NODONG SINMUN 19 Jun 78 p 1)

Kim Ch'ung-nam

Appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Equatorial Guinea by decree of the CPC (NODONG SINMUN 18 Jun 78 p 3)

Kim Hyang-pom

A teacher with a people's school attached to the Sinuiju Teacher's College; her work at the school was the subject of an article (NODONG SINMUN 17 Jun 78 p 4)

Kim Hyong-sam

One of two local functionaries who participated in a Chongjin mass rally held in conjunction with observance of 25 June as anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day; listed before Han Ki-hyon (NODONG SINMUN 26 Jun 78 p 4)

Kim Hyong-to

One of eight members of fishing boat No 6122, which was sunk off the coast of South Korea on 19 May, who were repatriated on 14 June; he participated in a press conference on the incident held in Pyongyang on 15 June (NODONG SINMUN 16 Jun 78 p 4)

Kim Ki-mo

A Labor Hero working at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex; his service to the nation as an iron worker dating from pre-liberation days was surveyed in an article (NODONG SINMUN 23 Jun 78 p 4)

Kim Ki-pan

Author of an article appearing in the June 1978 issue of the party journal KULLOJA dealing with the self-reliance of anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members (NODONG SINMUN 10 Jun 78 p 4)

Kim Man-hyop

DPRK ambassador to Mali; the ambassador met with the premier of Mali on 1 June (NODONG SINMUN 8 Jun 78 p 1)

Kim Paek-son

Head of a government trade delegation which departed for a visit to Guyana on 6 June (NODONG SINMUN 7 Jun 78 p 4)

Kim Pyŏng-ho

He delivered the report at a 18 June loyalty resolution meeting held in Nampo by party members and workers to confirm their resolution to fulfill Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance (NODONG SINMUN 19 Jun 78 p 1)

Kim Pyŏng-yul [ryul]

One of three local functionaries participating in a 26 June mass rally held in Sinuiju in conjunction with observance of 25 June as anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day; listed first, before Ch'oe Man-kuk (NODONG SINMUN 28 Jun 78 p 5)

Kim Sŏng-ho

DPRK signatory to a Korea-USSR protocol on fisheries cooperation which was signed in Pyongyang on 12 June (NODONG SINMUN 13 Jun 78 p 4)

Kim Tu-ha

Principal of the Sokhyon Senior Middle School in Kanggye (NODONG SINMUN 10 Jun 78 p 4)

Kim Tu-yŏng

One of 13 comrades (tongji) who participated in an expanded session of the executive committee of the Nampo, North P'yonggan Province KWP Committee which was held on 10 June under the leadership of Kim Il-song; listed eighth, after Hyŏn Mu-kwang and before Hong Si-hak (NODONG SINMUN 12 Jun 78 p 1)

Kim Tuk-chun

One of two functionaries of the sector concerned on hand to greet the arrival in Pyongyang on 16 June of members of a PRC basketball team; listed after Ko Kwan-pong (NODONG SINMUN 17 Jun 78 p 6)

Kim Un-suk

One of three local functionaries participating in a 26 June mass rally held in Hyesan in conjunction with observance of 25 June as anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day; listed second, after Yim Su-man and before Wi Ki-in (NODONG SINMUN 28 Jun 78 p 5)

Kim Wŏn-sŏn

Deputy chief engineer of fishing boat No 6122, which was sunk off the coast of South Korea on 19 May by ROK naval vessels; he participated in a press conference on the incident on 15 June after return of the survivors to Pyongyang (NODONG SINMUN 16 Jun 78 p 4)

Kim Yi-chun

One of three local functionaries who participated in a Kanggye mass rally held in conjunction with observance of 25 June as anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day; listed third, after O Chae-wŏn (NODONG SINMUN 26 Jun 78 p 4)

Kim Yu-kūn

One of two functionaries of the sector concerned who were on hand when Comrade Chŏng Chun-ki met with the visiting PRC delegation for scientific and technological cooperation on 6 June; listed before Yi Yong-ch'ang (NODONG SINMUN 7 Jun 78 p 2)

Kim Yu-sŏn

One of three local functionaries who participated in a Kanggye mass rally held in conjunction with observance of 25 June as anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day; listed first, before O Chae-wŏn (NODONG SINMUN 26 Jun 78 p 4)

Ko Kwan-pong

One of two functionaries of the sector concerned on hand to greet the arrival in Pyongyang on 16 June of members of a PRC basketball team; listed before Kim Tūk-chun (NODONG SINMUN 17 Jun 78 p 6)

Ko Kyŏng-hwa

One of eight members of fishing boat No 6122, which was sunk off the coast of South Korea on 19 May, who were repatriated on 14 June; he participated in a press conference on the incident held in Pyongyang on 15 June (NODONG SINMUN 16 Jun 78 p 4)

Ko Yong-kyu

One of two local functionaries who participated in a Hamhung mass rally held in conjunction with observance of 25 June as anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day; listed before Kang Yun-kūn (NODONG SINMUN 25 Jun 78 p 2)

Kye Ŭng-t'ae

One of 13 comrades (tongji) who participated in an expanded session of the executive committee of the Nampo, North P'yongan Province KWP Committee which was held on 10 June under the leadership of Kim Il-song; listed second, after Yi Chong-ok and before Yŏn Hyŏng-muk (NODONG SINMUN 12 Jun 78 p 1)

Mun Pyŏng-nok

One of two functionaries of the sector concerned on hand to greet the arrival in Pyongyang on 10 June of the third delegation of the Japanese Committee Supporting Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; listed after Chu Ch'ang-chun (NODONG SINMUN 11 Jun 78 p 4)

No Chae-pok

One of eight members of fishing boat No 6122, which was sunk off the coast of South Korea on 19 May, who were repatriated on 14 June; he participated in a press conference on the incident held in Pyongyang on 31 June (NODONG SINMUN 16 Jun 78 p 4)

No T'ae-s^uok

One of 13 comrades (tongji) who participated in an expanded session of the executive committee of the Nampo, North P'yongan Province KWP Committee which was held on 10 June under the leadership of Kim Il-song; listed 10th, after Hong Si-hak and before Yun Ki-pok (NODONG SINMUN 12 Jun 78 p 1)

O Chae-w^uon

One of three local functionaries who participated in a Kanggye mass rally held in conjunction with observance of 25 June as anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day; listed second, after Kim Yu-s^uon and before Kim Yi-chun (NODONG SINMUN 26 Jun 78 p 4)

O Mun-han

DPRK signatory to the Korea-Yugoslavia 1978-1979 Program for Cultural Cooperation which was signed in Pyongyang on 4 June (NODONG SINMUN 5 Jun 78 p 4)

O T'ae-sik

A South Korean student studying in France, he defected to North Korea on 3 May (NODONG SINMUN 3 Jun 78 p 3)

O^um T'ae-chin

Author of an article commemorating the national day of Tunisia (NODONG SINMUN 1 Jun 78 p 6)

Paek Ok-hy^uon

Head of a hydrometeorological delegation which departed for a visit to the PRC on 14 June (NODONG SINMUN 16 Jun 78 p 5)

Paek P^uom-su

One of two local functionaries who participated in a 24 June Haeju mass rally held in conjunction with observance of 25 June as anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day; listed before Ch'oe Kwang (NODONG SINMUN 25 Jun 78 p 2)

Pak Tae-sok

One of eight members of fishing boat No 6122, which was sunk off the coast of South Korea on 19 May, who were repatriated on 14 June; he participated in a press conference on the incident held in Pyongyang on 15 June (NODONG SINMUN 16 Jun 78 p 4)

Pak Yong-si

The functionary of the sector concerned who was on hand when Comrade Kim Yong-nam met with the visiting delegation of Italian agricultural specialists on 22 June (NODONG SINMUN 23 Jun 78 p 3)

Pyon Ch'ang-pok

One of 13 comrades (tongji) who participated in an expanded session of the executive committee of the Nampo, North P'yongan Province KWP Committee which was held on 10 June under the leadership of Kim Il-song; listed 13th, after Ch'oe Chae-u (NODONG SINMUN 12 Jun 78 p 1)

Sŏ Yun-sok

One of three functionaries of the sector concerned on hand to see off the Chongnyon Kim Il-song birthday congratulatory delegation upon its departure from Pyongyang on 1 June; listed second, after Hŏ Chŏng-suk and before Han Pyŏng-hwa (NODONG SINMUN 2 Jun 78 p 3)

Song-Mu-kyŏng

Author of an editorial article describing withdrawal of U.S. forces as the basic precondition for reunification of Korea (NODONG SINMUN 6 Jun 78 p 6)

Son Yong [Ryong]-sun

Appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Guinea by decree of the CPC (NODONG SINMUN 18 Jun 78 p 3)

Sung Chae-sun

Author of an editorial article on the importance of municipal administration in improving the quality of life (NODONG SINMUN 22 Jun 78 p 2)

T'ae Chong-su

Author of an article appearing in the June 1978 issue of the party journal KULLOJA which deals with the importance of party work in achieving success in economic work (NODONG SINMUN 10 Jun 78 p 4)

T'ak Yong-pin

One of two functionaries of the sector concerned on hand at Panmunjom on 13 June for the return of eight members of a fishing boat sunk by South Korea on 19 May; listed after Chang Pong-yul (NODONG SINMUN 14 Jun 78 p 4)

Wi Ki-in

One of three local functionaries participating in a 26 June mass rally held in Hyesan in conjunction with observance of 25 June as anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day; listed third, after Kim Un-suk (NODONG SINMUN 28 Jun 78 p 5)

Yi Chong-ok

One of 13 comrades (tongji) who participated in an expanded session of the executive committee of the Nampo, North P'yonggan Province KWP Committee which was held on 10 June under the leadership of Kim Il-song; listed first, before Kye Ung-t'ae (NODONG SINMUN 12 Jun 78 p 1)

Yi Chun-kwang

A major serving with a unit of the South Korean Army Intelligence Command, he defected to the North on 13 June (NODONG SINMUN 17 Jun 78 p 3)

Yi Kun-mo

One of 13 comrades (tongji) who participated in an expanded session of the executive committee of the Nampo, North P'yonggan Province KWP Committee which was held on 10 June under the leadership of Kim Il-song; listed fourth, after Yon Hyong-muk and before Chong Chun-ki (NODONG SINMUN 12 Jun 78 p 1)

Yi Pong-hak

Author of an article appearing in the June 1978 issue of the party journal KULLOJA which discusses making the economy modern and scientific (NODONG SINMUN 10 Jun 78 p 4)

Yi Se-ung

The functionary of the sector concerned who was on hand on 6 June to see off a government trade delegation, headed by Kim Paek-son, which departed for Guyana (NODONG SINMUN 7 Jun 78 p 4)

Yi Sok-yong

DPRK ambassador to Jordan; he signed an agreement on cultural cooperation between the two countries on 15 June (NODONG SINMUN 23 Jun 78 p 4)

6
Yi Yang-su

One of eight members of fishing boat No 6122, which was sunk off the coast of South Korea on 19 May, who were repatriated on 14 June; he participated in a press conference on the incident held in Pyongyang on 15 June (NODONG SINMUN 16 Jun 78 p 4)

Yi Yang-suk

One of three local functionaries who participated in a Sariwon mass rally held in conjunction with observance of 25 June as anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day; listed third, after Han Sang-kyu (NODONG SINMUN 26 Jun 78 p 4)

Yi Yong-ch'ang

One of two functionaries of the sector concerned who were on hand when Comrade Chong Chun-ki met with the visiting PRC delegation for scientific and technological cooperation on 6 June; listed after Kim Yu-kun (NODONG SINMUN 7 Jun 78 p 2)

Yim Su-man

One of three local functionaries participating in a 26 June mass rally held in Hyesan in conjunction with observance of 25 June as anti-U.S. imperialism struggle day; listed first, before Kim Un-suk (NODONG SINMUN 28 Jun 78 p 5)

Yom T'ae-chun

DPRK ambassador to Laos; signatory to an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries signed in Vientiane on 10 June (NODONG SINMUN 17 Jun 78 p 4)

Yon Hyong-muk

One of 13 comrades (tongji) who participated in an expanded session of the executive committee of the Nampo, North P'yonggan Province KWP Committee which was held on 10 June under the leadership of Kim Il-song; listed third, after Kye Ung-t'ae and before Yi Kun-mo (NODONG SINMUN 12 Jun 78 p 1)

Yun Ki-pok

One of 13 comrades (tongji) who participated in an expanded session of the executive committee of the Nampo, North P'yonggan Province KWP Committee which was held on 10 June under the leadership of Kim Il-song; listed 11th, after No T'ae-sok and before Ch'oe Chae-u (NODONG SINMUN 12 Jun 78 p 1)